SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 1.] SATURDAY, MAY 16TH, 1829. [NUMBER 18.

PRIVATE SALE.

WE are requested to state, that on account of a misunderstanding of some Peons at the gate on Wednesday and Thursday last, that the select portion of property advertized on Saturday last, as for private sale, will be open again to the inspection of the European Society, during the whole of this day at the Bungalow at Byculla, late the residence of the Archdeacon—The property is altogether given in charge to MR. NEWELL, during the absence of the ARCHDEACON in another residence.

Bombay, 16th May, 1829.

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF

MESSRS. JOHN GILDER & CO.

THE Literary Souvenir..... Rs. 12
The Juvenile Ditto..... " 8

Bombay, 16th May, 1829.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, in the Form of a PAMPHLET, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by Sir John Peter GRANT from the Bench, on the occasion of his finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Bombay, 16th May, 1829.

LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithopraphed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

FOR SALE

at the Gazette Office.

THE 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts of Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS for the Merchant Service, Lithographed on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, carried up to 9876.

PRICE RUPEES TEN.

Bombay, Gazette Office, 16th May, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	Rs.	5
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.		7
Articles of War		5
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper		2
Respondentia Bonds each		1
Policies of Insurance do.		1
Sheet Almanac for 1829		1
Bills of Exchange, per sett		2
Interest Bonds.... do.		2
Bills of Lading.... do.		2
Powers of Attorney, each		2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the

REVISED TARIFF

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRICE RUPEES 5.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Asst, Surgn, J, Don, Vaccr. Deccan,
Capt, D. H, Shaw, 20th Regt,
Surgn. J. Graham Stewart; 11th Regt, N. I,
Lt, C, Bordwood, 3d Regt;
Cadet John Campbell; Cavy,
Cadet Chas, Treasure, do;
Cadet P, Leeson, do,
Capt; Jas, Scott. 23d Regt, N. I.
Major R, Robertson, Grs, Regt,

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Wm, Long, 8th Regt, N, I,
Ensign G, F, Lenwick, 10th Regt,
Major Morse, Actg, Qr, Mr, Genl,
Lieut, G, Gordon Laing, Nizams, Cavy;
Lieut, E, Parry, 21st Regt,
Lieut, J. E. Parsons, 11th Regt. N, I;
Lieut, J, Liddell, 1st Rt, Lt, Cy;

SHIPPING REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 13th—The C, Sloop of War Nautilus; Wm. McDonald, Esq, Actg, Com, from Bassadore 30th April,
14th The H, C, Ship Herefordshire, Capt, Wm. Hope, from England, 10th Jany,

Passengers per Herefordshire.—Mrs, Elizabeth Willoughby, Elizabeth Kennedy and Frances Mary Ann Leighton; Miss Emma Willoughby and Mary Woodhouse; Major Robt. Robertson, returning to his duty at Bombay; Lieut, Houston, H.M, 4th Dragoons; Ensign Robt, Lewis, returning to his duty to Bombay; Mr Michael Kennedy; Charles Price Writer,—Cadet Henry Price, Chs, N, Trasure, Chas, Ponsonby Leeson, and John Campbell; Hector McKenzie, Free Mariner; Robt. Riddell Volunteer for the Bombay Marine;

DEPARTURES.

MAY 12th—Barque W. G, Anderson, (Free Trader,) M, McMillan, Master to Calcutta.
14th Ship Cyrene, Mahomud been Faraze Nacquda to Siam.
Do Ship Clairmont, A. McAulay, Master to Port Glasgow.
Do Brig Nassary, Mahomed Ajaw, to Padang.
Do Ship Oscar, J, Beattie, Master to Bushire,

Passengers by Clairmont.—Mr. and Mrs Crawford, Docter Wyke, Lieutenant Varsons, Miss C. Crawford, Miss C. Mitchell, Miss Stevenson, Mr. H. Mitchell, Master J. Crawford, Master H. Stevenson.

By Oscar,—Docter J, Thompson;

ERRATA.

In the Letter of HENBANE DWINING Motto for "Lucius" *read* "Luctus," for "Avis" *read* "Virgil."

In the 7th Line from the Top of the Letter for "esse" *read* "est."

In the last quotation for "Iovius" *read* "Levius."

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight	1 | 9
Bengal, ...at 30 days sight, 107. 1. per	0 | 0
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.	

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106½ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1829, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 219½ B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £ 1 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

The Honorable Company's Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, Captain Hope, arrived here on Thursday last, having left the Downs on the 10th of January, bringing letters and papers to the 8th of that month. The following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Willoughby, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy Mrs. Mary Ann Leighton; Misses Emma Willoughby and Mary Woodhouse; Major Robt. Robertson returning to his Duty at Bombay; Lieut. Houston, H. M. 4th Drags.; Ensign Lewis, returning to his Duty at Bombay; Mr. Michael Kennedy; Mr. Charles Price, Writer; Cadets,—Henry Price, Charles N. Treasure, Charles Ponsonby Leeson, and John Campbell, Mr. Hector McKenzie Free Mariner, and Mr. Robt Riddell, Volunteer for the Bombay Marine.

Accounts have been received, that William Newnham Esq. Chief Secretary to this Government has been appointed by the Honorable Court a provisional Member of Council, and to succeed as a Member of the Council Board on the first vacancy, and that James Dewar Esq. Barrister at Law has been appointed by the Court Advocate General for the Honorable Company at this Presidency

One hundred and fifty Recruits for the Honorable Company's Artillery and European Infantry arrived by the Herefordshire.

Two fine English Horses have arrived by the Herefordshire for the H. C. Studd at this Presidency.

The MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, the friend of Ireland, and the darling of its people, is recalled, the following particulars are from the *Times* of the 3rd January.

TIMES OFFICE, *Saturday Morning, Three o'Clock.*

(BY EXPRESS FROM IRELAND.)

"It is possible that the intelligence which we are now going to communicate might have reached us at an earlier hour had not an accident happened to our messenger. But it could not have been in time for yesterday's journal, and bad news, always comes soon enough. We cannot be deceived in the accuracy of our intelligence—would we might! We should hope that we had character enough in the country to shelter us from the effects of one mistake, but we fear it is too true that *Lord* ANGLESEY IS RECALLED FROM IRELAND! The blow that is struck in that country will rebound hither! It is too late in the morning to say much at present: we shall reserve ourselves till Monday, when we shall discuss the subject with the caution that it merits,—with the caution and reserve which men ought, from a regard to their own influence, to show, who speak on an event, the effects of which must soon appear, and may by chance contradict their predictions, if predictions they hazard. Thus much, however, we will say at present—that so strong were Lord ANGLESEY'S convictions of the necessity of doing something for the Catholics, that there could be no question about his retirement on the opening of Parliament, unless it were made known that a favorable consideration of their claims would be entertained. Well, a month before Parliament meets; there comes forth a letter from the Duke of WELLINGTON, acknowledging the propriety and policy of laying to rest the Catholic claims, but pretending his inability to do so, from an apprehension of the angry passions now afloat on the subject. The result, therefore, is obvious,—the retirement or recall of Lord ANGLESEY, the Lord-Lieutenant, whose continuance in Ireland would have been painful beyond expression under a change of those counsels which his lord ship had understood were in silent progress towards consummation. From personal regard, indeed, the people of Ireland might have wished him to continue among them, under *their* affliction and *his*;—an affliction which they well know he would have averted if he could; but political consistency forbad the indulgence of any sympathetic feelings. The Duke of WELLINGTON'S letter, therefore, may be considered as his act of recall, though the precise signification or announcement of it has taken place subsequently."

We find in the Papers brought by the *Herefordshire*, a report of the death of DON MIGUEL. In the *Times* of the 7th January, are the following remarks on this subject.

"The French papers of Sunday contain a great deal of political discussion, but no political news, with the exception of an improbable report that DON MIGUEL is dead. The Infant's doctors give a different account of his present condition."

The *Morning Herald* of the same date, positively announces his death, we can find nothing further in the papers of the 8th that have reached us, to set at rest these contradictory statements.

The following is well worthy the attention of our Readers.

FROM WHITLOCKE'S MEMORIALS ANNO 1630. *PAGE* 15.

One Huntly, a person in Kent being grievously censured in the High Commission Court and by them imprisoned, brought his action of false imprisonment against the keeper Mr. Barker, and some of the Commissioners by name.

The Attorney General by the command of the King moved the King's Bench, that the commissioners might be spared, and the proceedings to be only against the Gaoler; upon much debate, it was at last ordered, that two of the commissioners only should answer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury who did blow the coal in this business, and had engaged the commissioners in the cause, being first set on foot by himself in wrong course, did press the King by the Bishop of London to stay the proceedings against the commissioners.

The King sent his advocate, Dr. Rives, to the Chief Justice, requiring him, that there should be no further proceeding in the cause, till he had spoken with him.

The Chief Justice answered, *We receive the Message*; but upon consultation together the Judges conceived the message *not to stand with their Oaths, commanding an indefinite stay of a cause between Party, and Party, and might stop the course of Justice so long as the King would.* And they conceived the Doctor no fit Messenger; all Messages from the King to them, being usually by the Lord Keeper, or the King's Attorney, in causes touching the course of Justice.

By the Court's desire, the chief Justice acquainted the Lord keeper herewith, and Bishop Laud, and they both said, the Message was mistaken, and that the king intended to be in Town again within seven or eight days and then to speak with the Judges about it.

This Interpretation qualified the message, and the Lord keeper seemed to agree, that the commissioners ought not to be exempted from answering, but that there should be *as much slowness in it, as might stand with Justice*; otherwise the commissioners would be weary of their places, to be put to such trouble and charges.

My Father insisted on three Points.

1st. *That it was against Law, to exempt, or privilege any man from answering the action of another that would sue him.*

2. *If the Court should exempt any, where should they begin, and where should they end.*

3 *That it stood with the King's monarchical Power, that it might be lawful for any subject to complain before him of any other subject, and to be answered in that complaint.*

The High commissioners not contented with the Judge's answer herein, caused the King to assume the matter to himself, who sent for the Judges; and in the presence of the Lord Keeper and others, *commanded the Judges not to put the Defendants to answer.*

This was at the importunity of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London pressed the business violently on the behalf of the Commissioners;

At last they parted, *charged with the King's express command; that they should not put the commissioners to answer*, and the Judges stoutly answered, *that they could not without Breach of their Oaths perform that command*; and so they parted in displeasure.

Afterwards by the King's special command, this matter was handled at the Council-Table, in presence of the Judges; and after long debate and hearing of the Bishops of London and Winchester, two of the Privy council, and of the Judges, and King's attorney, it was agreed, that the commissioners should answer. And by the stout carriage and honesty of the Judges, this was a good and quiet end of an angry cause.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

APRIL 29th, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs.... 30 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¾ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¾ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106¾ Madras Rupees. 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Pre*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 30th—Brig Anna, Capt. F. N. Aveling, put back from Sea.

MAY 1st—Brig Margaret, Capt. A. Lambert, from Cundapore 21st April.

— Do.—Brig Catherine, Capt. G. R. Hodson, from Monsoorcottah the 8th March, and Vizagapatam the 12th April.

— Do.—Brig Hope, Captain J. H. Dennison, from Pondicherry the 30th April.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 3d—Ship Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes for London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Kinrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Simpson, Captain T. J. Warren.
Ship La Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois.
Bark Mary Ann, Captain W. Spottiswoode.
Bark Lady Munro, Captain J. Aiken
Brig Margaret, Captain A. Lambert.
Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hodson.
Brig Hope, Captain J. H. Dennison.
Brig Roberts, Captain J. D. Prietas.
Brig Bucephalus, Capt. M. P. Crisp.
Brig Dolphin, Capt. J. J. Taureau.
Brig Anna, Captain G. N. Aveling.
Shooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—By Special License, on the 29th April, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A., Captain Robert Gray, 3d N. V. B. to Selina Jane, Daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel F. Walker, 4th Regt. Light Cavalry.

At St. George's Church, on the 25th April, by the Reverend W. Roy, D. D. Major T. Fiddes, of the 42d Regt. Bengal N. I. to Mrs. Pauli, relict of the late G. Pauli. Esq.

At Cannanore, on the 27th of April, by the Rev. J. Dunsterville, Lieut. G. B. Marshall, of the 17th N. I. fourth Son of the Rev. G. Marshall, Rector of Donah, County of Donegal, Ireland, to Lydia Jane, second Daughter of the late Thomas Lambert, Esq. of Hilford in the County of Galway, Ireland.

BIRTHS.—At Rajahmundry, on the 24th April, the Lady of H. Vibart, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 28th January, the Lady of Lieutenant Gilby, 32d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Ootacamund, on the 26th April, on the Neilgherry Hills, the Lady of Stewart Paxton, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Belgaum, on the morning of the 16th April, the Lady of Lieut. Charles Pickering, of the 2d Battalion Pioneers, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 18th April last, Ensign John Charles Aylmer Durand, of the 28th Regiment N. I. only Son of the late Major General Durand, of this Presidency.

On the night of the 27th April 1829, Mr. A. T. Jones, aged 31 years 2 months and 27 days, leaving a disconsolate Wife and two young Children, to bemoan their irreparable loss.

At Royapettah, on Friday the 17th ultimo, Mr. T. S. Corner, of the Cholera.

We observe in an American Periodical styled the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, that a Steam Boat called the *North America*, navigates the Hudson River from New York to Albany.—The distance is 160 miles, and the duration of the passage is less than 12 hours, she thus accomplishes her voyages at the immense average speed of above 14 miles an hour.—Her length is 178 feet; her breadth of beam 28; the depth of hold 9 feet.—Her figure has a remarkable resemblance to the *bowl* of a *table* spoon.

Madras Courier, May 5.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 23, 1829.	SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8 Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12
Dis. 0 4	New ditto Disct	0 8
6000 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5800 0 Dis.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
Ki 0½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1.11 a 2 0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs		....98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 26.—Ship Bombay, John Dare, from Arracan 14th April.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

— The English Ship Flora, J. Sheriffe, for Singapore, Batavia and New South Wales, in 2 or 3 days.

— The English Ship Helen, G. Lungley, for Bombay, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES.

None.—

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 22d, April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. George Wood, Assistant in the Military Auditor General's Office, to Miss Margaret Palmer.

At Calcutta, on the 24th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. Bernard Gonsalves, Mariner, to Miss Catherine David.

At Calcutta, on the 24th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. Charles William Blanchard, Indigo Planter, to Miss Maria Ann Morrell.

At Calcutta, on the 25th April, at the Cathedral by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. Abraham Rose to Mrs. Mary Ann Kimberley.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on the 21st April, the Lady of Mr. C. P. Chater, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the [illegible] April, Serjeant [illegible]eeper, Police Department, aged 43 years 3 months.

At Cooly Bazar, on Monday, the 20th April, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Paul, Widow of the late Serjeant Paul, Bazar Serjeant.

At Saugor, in Molwah, on the 9th April, aged 31 years and 3 months, Ann, the Wife of Mr. Conductor F. W. Mann, of the Ordnance Department.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 22D APRIL, 1829.

Mr. A. Spiers, Head Assistant to the Northern Division of Bundlecund.

Mr. D. Home, Assistant to the Collector of Agra.

The Hon'ble R. Forbes, ditto Bareily.

Mr. E. Smyth, ditto Allahabad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 22D APRIL, 1829.

The Honorable J. C. Erskine, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Shahabad.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, on the River Megna 16th March, 1829.

No. 339. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Foot.

Ensign G. J. D. McKenzie to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hutchins deceased, 2d December, 1828.

Ensign James Clarke, from the 47th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice McKenzie promoted, 16th March, 1829.

Head-Quarters on the River near Chittagong, 24th March, 1829.

No. 340. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Appointment, until the pleasure of His Majesty shall be known:

16th Dragoons.

Raymond Hervey DeMontmorency, Gentleman, to be Cornet, vice O'Halloran Gavin promoted, 15th January, 1829.

Head-Quarters, Poore, 12th April, 1829,

No. 341. GENERAL ORDERS.

In continuation of General Order of the 4th Ultimo, Colonel Sir Jeremiah Dickson, Quarter Mrster General of His Majesty's Forces, will, upon his arrival at Calcutta, remain there and conduct the duties of his Office.

Upon the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, C. B., Adjutant General, to join the Head Quarters of the Commander in Chief, Captain Elliott, Assistant Adjutant General, will Superintend that portion of the Office Establishment which remain at the Presidency, under instructions which he will receive from the Head of his Department.

All fixed periodical Returns, Reports, &c. will therefore be addressed "to the Assistant Adjutant General, Calcutta," and all letters, &c. "to the Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Pooree, until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Pooree, 13th April, 1829.

No. 342. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of the detention, by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker, of Assistant Surgeon Dickson, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, on the embarkation of that Corps for England, for the purpose of joining the 26th Foot, with which he will do duty till further orders.

The Appointment by His Excellency Sir G. Walker of Lieutenant McMahon, 13th Dragoons, to the duties of Quarter Master to that Corps, vice Hamilton resigned, is confirmed.

The Order dated 3d Febrtuary, 1829, by Lieutenant-Colonel Everard, Commanding the Depot of King's Troops at Chinsurah, directing Lieutenant Havelock to continue to do the duties of Adjutant and Quarter Master, in addition to that of Pay Master, is confirmed.

The Depot Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Everard, dated the 20th Ultimo, appointing Quarter Master Serjeant Trotter, Serjeant Major to the Depot, vice McMurray permitted to resign, is confirmed.

Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Shelton, Commanding 44th Foot, under date 5th January, 1829, appointing Brevet Captain Gray, Acting Adjutant to that Corps, during the absence on leave of Brevet Captain Scott, are confirmed; to have retrospective effect from the 1st January last.

The Order by Captain Aitkin, Commanding a Detachment of Volunteers proceeding to the Upper Province, dated 14th Ultimo, appointing certain men to act as Pay Serjeants, to the number authorized, is confirmed.

The following Division Orders issued by Major General Pine, are confirmed:

3rd March, 1829—Granting leave of absence to Assistant Surgeon Paterson, 3d Buffs, to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from date of embarkation.

13th Ditto ditto—Granting Two Months leave of absence, from the date of embarkation of the 47th Regiment, to Ensign Clarke of that Corps, pending his application to be removend to a Regiment remaining in India.

24th Ditto ditto—Granting leave of absence, from the 25th March to the 30th April 1829, to Major Lamont, His Majesty's 49th Regiment, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

31st Ditto ditto—Directing Major Cotton, 41st Regiment, to proceed to Chinsurah, and receive command of the King's Depot from Lieutenant-Colonel Everard, C. B.

2d April, 1829—Directing Assistant Surgeon Dartnell, 3d Buffs, to proceed to Chinsurah, and receive Medical Charge of the Depot.

7th Ditto ditto—Granting leave of absence to Major Lamont, 49th Foot, to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent for Two Years from date of embarkation.

The Leaves of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker, to the undermentioned Officers, respectively, is confirmed:

13th Light Dragoons—Cornet Miller to proceed to England, for Two Years, from date of embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

Ditto ditto—Cornet Thorold, ditto ditto.

Ditto ditto—Lieutenant and Adjutant Rosser, to England, for Two Years, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Ditto ditto—Veterinary Surgeon Schroeder, Two Years to England, from ditto, on Medical Certificate.

Royal Regiment—Lieutenant Hoskins, ditto ditto ditto.

41st Foot—Surgeon Perrott, ditto ditto ditto.

49th Ditto—Lieutenant Emans, ditto ditto, on private affairs.

89th Ditto—Ensign Glover, ditto ditto, on Medical Certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

11th Dragoons—Brevet-Major Blundell, for Six Months, from the 20th March, to proceed to Landour, on Medical Certificate.

Ditto ditto—Captain Browne, for Ten Months from the 15th February, to proceed to the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on Medical Certificate.

16th Lancers—Major Osten, One Month, from the 25th March, to visit Deyrah in the Dhoon, on private affairs.

Ditto ditto—Captain Luard, Six Months, from the 1st April, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs.

Ditto ditto—Lieutenant Bere, Six Months, from the 1st April, to visit Subattoo, on private affairs.

Ditto ditto—Veterinary Surgeon Spencer, Six Months, from the 18th March, to proceed to Simlah, on Medical Certificate.

3rd Buffs—Lieutenant Lacy, for One Month, from the 20th March, to visit Berhampore, on private affairs.

16th Foot—Major Audain to England, for Two Years, from date of embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

31st Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Baumgardt, for Six Months, from the 10th March, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Ditto ditto—Lieutenant White, for Six Months, from the 1st April, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs.

38th Ditto—Captain O'Brien, from 1st April to 1st November next, with permission to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Ditto ditto—Lieutenant Bristow, Three Months, from the 1st April, to remain at Calcutta, on private affairs.

Ditto (doing duty)—Captain Leith, from 1st March to 30th September, to visit the Hills, on Medical Certificate.

46th Ditto—Lieutenant Farewell, Four Months, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Captain Smith, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, having satisfactorily accounted for his having overstaid his leave of absence, he is accordingly to be returned on leave, up to the 22d March; that being the date on which that Officer rejoined his Corps.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

R. TORRENS, *Lieut.-Col.*
Adjt. Genl. His M.'s Forces in India.

The first North Wester of the season in Calcutta, came on yesterday evening, with crashing claps of thunder, that sounded very loud and near—and excessively vivid stream or forked lighting. These soon ushered in very heavy rain—and a shower of hail-stones varying in size from a pistol bullet to a pigeon's egg.

From the uncommon severity of the storm, we apprehended at the time that it must have occasioned several accidents, and we regret to state, that this has been the case, as we have already learnt, that two men were struck by the lightning in the fort, one of whom was killed on the spot, but the other is still living, though much injured in the spine. Two men we also hear, were killed by the lightning at Kidderpore.—*Gov. Gaz. April 27.*

English Extracts.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE TIMES.—DEC. 30.

MONEY-MARKET *and* CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday Evening.

The disappearance of Mr. Rowland Stephenson, the banker, with the various circumstances attending it, has occupied attention today in the city almost exclusively. No information respecting the place of his retreat has yet been obtained, but the general conjecture is that he has gone to Liverpool, and taken his passage from thence to the United States. One of the packets of the Liverpool line for New York, was to sail yesterday morning, and if Mr. Stephenson has reached the place in time to go by it, he will probably escape pursuit. Officers have been despatched after him to all the principal ports. It is said that one of the clerks from the house of Remington and Co. has also absconded, and that on breaking open his desk on Saturday, it became apparent that he was in the confidence, of Mr. Stephenson, and had participated with him in his late proceedings. The defficiency in the money and assets of the house turns out to be much more considerable than was at first imagined. In addition to the sum of of 58,000*l*, for which, as stated on Saturday, Mr Stephenson's check was left, about 30,000*l*. was drawn out on Friday last, from the account kept by the house with the Bank of England, without the knowledge of the other partners. The total amount of exchequer Bills missing is 79,000*l*., the property in which may be stated as follows:—

London Life Association - - - - - - -	£39,000
Mr. ex-Sheriff Parkins - - - - - - - -	16,000
The Assignees of a bankrupt estate - - -	14,000
A Widow Lady - - - - - - - - -	5,000
A Foreign Gentleman, whose name we could not learn, - - - - - - - - - -	5,000
	£79,000

It is not supposed the above or any very material portion of them are at present in the possession of Mr. Stephenson, but that they have been deposited in various places as security for money raised at different times to sustain the sinking credit of the house. The deposit of the London Life Association was in the whole 51,000*l*. Exchequer-bills, of which sum 12,000*l*. was by mere accident saved. A paper parcel, directed to Mr. Stephenson, was found on his desk on Saturday morning, and on being opened, it was found to contain these 12,000*l*. Exchequer-bills, which of course have been restored to the right owners. The state of confusion and distress of mind among the remaining partners is indescribable. One of the junior partners, a relation of Mr. Stephenson, is the only one who has attended business today. A docket, we learn, is to be struck against the house immediately. The greatest discord, we understand, has existed among the partners for a long time, and they have scarcely held any intercourse with Mr. Stephenson but that which business rendered indispensable, but they appear to have placed, nevertheless, the utmost reliance on his honour, and the prudence of his management of the affairs of the house, which was for the most part confided to him.

But the most extraordinary feature of this case is the fact, which is now placed beyond alldoubt, that five of the principal bankers in London did, in the beginiug of last week, set on foot an investigation into the affairs of this house, with the result of which they were so well satisfied, that each advanced 20,000*l*. on such securities as they found it to possess; they declared further to their friends, their entire conviction that the house was solvent, and even went so far as to urge individuals who had withdrawn their accounts to replace them. Every one asks naturally how it has happened that men possessing the highest character for integrity, sagacity, and knowledge of business, could have been thus deceived? They used, as it appears, every precaution,—they questioned not only Mr. Stephenson himself, but addressed all the inquiries which the case called for to the other partners also; and finally, through one of their number, made a personal examination of the books, with the amount of the cash and bills in the banking-house. Their research was defective in the exact point which men of honour and character might be expected to fail in; for it never could have entered into their minds that any of the persons concerned could have removed or disposed of those securities lodged with them merely for safe custody. They wholly forget, therefore, to inquire what Exchequer-bill, India-bonds, or other floating securities they held in deposit. From the supply thus obtained, however, there is not the smallest reason for doubting that the means were exhibited which imposed on the bankers who set on foot the inquiry, and who circulated consequently in the money-market their fixed persuasion that all was right and safe. The abstraction of the Exchequer-bills was the less likely to present itself to their minds, as they knew that a late law has protected deposits of this nature by making their removal a capital felony. Of the amount taken away it has been ascertained this afternoon, that 30,000*l* were lodged with Messrs. Williams and Co., of Birchin-lane, as security for an advance of money, and some other portions are in the hands of other bankers. A very curious question is likely to arise as to whom the right to these Exchequer-bills is vested, under the peculiar circumstances which led to their being so deposited; but the opinion is, that the banker who has advanced the money has a right to detain, on the principle which forms the basis of the late new law of merchant and factors.

It is not true that Mr. Stephenson was seen on Saturday morning on the road to his seat at Marshalls, in Essex. He left the house in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in which he resides as treasurer of that charity, at four o'clock on Saturday morning, and has not since been heard of. It seems that the unusual circumstance of his leaving home thus early came to the knowledge of the gentlemen who have become his securities for the faithful discharge of this trust as treasurer to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and infused into their minds so strong a suspicion that something was wrong, that they [illegible] the President, Sir James Shaw, and acquainting him with what they had heard, earnestly pressed him to withdraw a part of the balance held for the hospital by the banking-house, so as to lessen the danger of the situation in which they conceived themselves to be placed. After some discussion, although the worthy Alderman was very far from imagining at the time that these suspicions were well founded, the prudence of the suggestion was admitted; a check for 5,000*l*. was drawn, presented at the banking-house at eleven o'clock, and paid; at half-past one the house stopped. There remained then as balance belonging to the hospital only 800*l*. The securities, of course, cordially congratulate themselves on the narrow escape they have had.

We believe, as we stated on Saturday, the balances of the house, arising out [illegible]y, that deposits, have been reduced so low, [illegible] of London failures of banking-houses will have [illegible] that few less private injury. Most persons [illegible]e inflicted withdrawn their accounts altoget[illegible] have either rially diminished their amount. [illegible]her or mate the case also with the country [illegible] This has been connexion has been still retained [illegible] banks whose ster bank, for which place [illegible] The Leomin was returned to Parliament at [illegible] Mr. Stephenson had a large balance there on F[illegible]e last election it has now been reduced [illegible] Friday week, but [illegible] now 400*l*. The account for this has been removed to the house of Sir John Lubbock and Co., and the remaining country banks, which are very few in number, have been removed into other hands, so that no mischief in the country from this cause is at present looked for. The unfortunate partners of Mr. Stephenson have acted in the honourable manner that was possible under the melancholy circumstances in which they are placed. All short bills &other securities not converted into money have been instantly delivered up on the application of the right owners, and all inquires have been readily and explicitly answered. The bankers who made the advance last week after the investigation that took place into the affairs of the house, have had the whole returned to them, on surrendering the bills placed with them as security.

On the whole, however, no event within our recollection has excited more painful sensations in the city than this; it seems to dissever the ties which hold men together in a business where honour has been hitherto held almost universally as the governing principle, and will be long before the shock is recovered: it is worse than half a dozen failures.

The money-market has however so far from having suffered by it, recovered [illegible]ly to its previous state. Exchequer-bills have fallen 1s. in the premium, but Consols leave off at 87⅝ to ¾ for the account. In the foreign market scarcely any business has been done; the prices are quoted a shade lower, but they are for the most part merely nominal ones.

By the letters from Amsterdam of the 26t

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instant, the price of gold is 13⅞ to 14⅛ per cent. premium, which, at the English mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 14f. 4c. to 12. 7c,; and the exchange at Amsterdam on London at short being 11f. 90c., it follows that gold is 1 2-12ths to 1 5-12ths per cent. higher at Amsterdam than in London.

By the letters from Hamburgh of the 23d inst., the price of gold is 103½ per ducat, which at the English mint price of 3*l.* 17*s*, 10½*d*, per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 13 and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13. 8, it follows that gold is 2 1-31 per cent. higher at Hamburgh than in London.

We have received the *St. Petersburgh Gazette* to the 14th instant. It does not contain a word from which the intentions of Government or the measures in contemplation relative to the Turkish war might be ascertained. The exchange on London was at 10 21-32 on the 8th, and 10 11-16ths on the 11th instant.

Letters from Odessa of the 4th instant, received this morning, are much more explicit on the subject of the war than the advices from the Russian capital. According to them great preparations are already making in Russia to resume operations in Bulgaria early in the spring, and no hope was entertained of any arrangement taking place in the winter favourable to the conclusion of peace. The prices of wheat and tallow kept up at Odessa, in spite of the stagnation in trade—the former at 10¼ roubles, and the other at 7 roubles. That exchange on London was on the 4th at 23, without any drawers.

THE TIMES.—JAN. 8

The French papers of Monday quote from the public prints of Germany a statement that the Allied Ambassadors at Porcs had for the present limited the territory of the Greek Republic to the peninsula of the Morea and the islands of the Cyclades. They add, that the same Envoys had recommended the cessation of hostilities with Turkey in the territory north of the Isthmus of Corinth. It may be proper to observe, that though this may have been the case, the fact decides nothing in respect to the ultimate limits of Greece. It is not likely, then, in any arrangement which may finally be adopted that Athens, "the eye of Greece," will be left out of Greece; but if the Allies are anxious to commence negotiations for settling the question of peace or war between the Porte and Russia, they may wish for the present to consider what has been done as a partial fulfilment of the treaty of London, and to stop hostilities which may embarrass their mediation.

The papers contain no news of interest. The following are extracts:—

(From the *Messager des Chambres.*)

"PARIS, JAN. 5.

"Letters from Vienna of the 27th of December bring nothing new from the theatre of war. However, the latest news received from Bulgaria, which are of the end of November, are the subject of the conversations and conjectures of all the circles in the city and Court, the confirmation having been received by the Russian legation, but nothing transpires. M. de Tatischef, Ambassador from St. Petersburgh, has appeared at Court only to announce officially the death of the Empress Mother. It is not yet known when Count Figuelmont will set out for Russia. M. Bois le Comte, the French agent, left Constantinople on the 28th of November, but he was subjected to ten days' quarantine at the frontiers. We have already mentioned his passing through Vienna; but our curious politicians could not get at him; they could only learn that he crossed at Semlin M. Jauvert, whose mission from the French Government to the Porte is said to be of great importance.

"A letter from Odessa seems unfortunately to put beyond doubt the loss of the Russian ship the *Maria*, which had on board 200 sick and wounded, and the 12 cannon intended for Warsaw, and other military trophies taken at Varna. It was one of the largest and finest transports of the Russian navy. Being driven by a storm into the gulf of Burgas, it foundered on a very dark night close to another Russian ship that was at anchor there, to which all the officers of the *Maria* made the usual signals of distress as soon as they perceived that they were near it; but while the latter were taking measures to afford assistance, the *Maria* went to the bottom."

FRENCH FUNDS.—Five per Cents, 108f. 15c. Three per Cents., 74f. 50c. Bank Stock, 1,809f. Naples Stock, 78f. 25c. Royal Spanish Loan, 73¾ Spanish Rente Perpetuelle, 45½f. Haytian Loan, 480f. Exchange on London—one month, 25f. 20c. Three months, 25f. 10c.

By a Royal ordinance, signed on the 31st ult. the King of FRANCE has nominated M. ACHILLE ROHAN, Resident-Agent and Consul-General of France to the Provisional Government of Greece. Independently of any other proceeding on the part of the French Government, this appointment is equivalent to a recognition of the new republic. It is with some an object of surprise, that the example has not been given, or followed, by our Government.

Yesterday the despatches for Bombay and China, by the ship *Buckinghamshire*, Captain Richard Glasspoole, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday Evening.

The city has been inundated with report respecting Stephenson, who was stated to have got away for the United States on board of a vessel called the *Minerva* bound from Bristol to New York, but this proves, on inquiry, not to be the case; and up to this time no certain intelligence has been received respecting him. Another notice of stolen Exchequer-bills from the house of Remington and Co. to the amount of 38,000l., appears in the papers of this morning on the part of the solicitors to the commission of bankruptcy, and which are understood, therefore, to have been the property of its customers,

The money-market has been in a rather better state to day, owing to the influx of money from the payment of the dividends, though this can but be a temporary effect, unless it is attended with a general restoration of confidence, the want of which has been one of the principal causes of the scarcity of money Consols have left off at 87¼ for the account; the last money price which is now quoted without the dividend was 86⅝. The premium on Exchequer-bills has reached 7*l*s.

In the Foreign funds very little business has been done. Brazilian bonds are rather firmer than yesterday, and left off at 63; in the others, as before, prices remain almost wholly nominal.

We have before mentioned that the late casualties in the banking business of London have turned the attention of many persons to the consideration whether it is not capable of such improvements as would prevent their recurrence in future, or, if not, whether some entire change in the system now in use ought not to be recommended, and, if necessary, enforced by some legal provisions. As this is a question beset on all sides by great difficulties, it may be useful to state in what they consist, in order that no time may be wasted on projects which never can, in the present state of the law, be carried into effect.

So far as greater security to the depositors in banks is to be deduced from an extension of the number of partners, or the formation of joint stock banking companies in London, the charter of the Bank of England presents in itself an insurmountable obstacle. It is the opinion of many that the Bank charter does not prevent such an establishment being formed, provided it confines itself to receiving deposits, and does not issue notes or accept bills: this opinion is formed on the wording of the passage of the act of Parliament which describes the only privilege the Bank is understood to possess, which is thus expressed, viz.—That no company with more than six partners shall be allowed to "borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on their bills or notes payable on demand, or at any less time than six months." But if the parties who may propose to form these banks, rely upon the Bank of England confining its pretensions to the terms of this clause, they will probably find themselves mistaken. This clause was first introduced into the acts for securing the exclusive privilege of the Bank some 50 or 60 years ago, and is the only clause, we believe, that has been repealed in the acts for the same purpose subsequently passed. But there is another clause in an act of William and Mary, which the Bank contend is yet in force, which expresses that no other institution shall be established in the nature of a bank, or to that effect. Upon this ground the Bank opposed the establishment of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, as an infringement of that act; and to satisfy its scruples, a clause was inserted in an act obtained by that company for the regulation of copartnerships of bankers in Ireland to the effect that the Provincial Bank of Ireland was legally an Irish Bank, or a copartnership of persons *united* in Ireland. It is probable, therefore, that no sort of arrangement can be formed under which it would be legal for a bank with more than six partners to do any kind of banking business in London; and that any attempt to form a company for such purpose, until the Bank charter has expired or is altered, would be premature.

While this continues to be the state of the law with respect to banking in London, it will be useless to bestow any further consideration on points of reform above adverted to. There is, however, a project on foot of another description, the aim of which seems to be to produce all the immediate good with regard to banking that the present state of the law will allow, and to prepare the way, by the time the Bank charter expires, for the improvement of banking in London itself. The late modifications in that charter take away all limitations in the number of partners, provided the bank is formed at the distance of 65 miles or more from the metropolis, but do not allow them to form any establishment for banking business in London. This is the basis of the new project which it is conceived may be carried into effect in the existing state of the laws, and of which the following is an outline:—

"1. That a bank be formed in London with an adequate capital, to be raised as it is wanted.

"2. That it shall take the proper steps to establish a separate bank, with a suitable capital, in every town in England, 65 miles from London, where one can be formed with advantage,

"3, That the bank in London shall subscribe one-half of the capital of each local bank, and that the other half be subscribed on the spot.

"4, That the capital subscribed by the parent bank be left in its hands, as a fund to be applied to in case of emergency.

"5. That each bank shall be managed by a board of directors, chosen by the local shareholders, the same as if it had no connexion with the London company; but that such returns shall be furnished to the court of directors in London as shall give them at all times a complete view of its situation and management. That the parent bank shall also send inspectors, from time to time, to examine into and report upon the state of each bank more minutely; and possess such powers of control and interference as shall hereafter be deemed best calculated to secure both safe and successful management.

"6. That any bank losing 25 per cent. of its capital, shall be dissolved *ipso facto*."

Much argument has been adduced on the part of the projectors, to show that this plan obviates all the difficulties usually attaching to such undertakings, the consideration of which would, however, carry us too far beyond the usual limits of this article. It will be sufficient to say, that at present it exists merely in the shape of a project, and has to take its chance for acceptance among the monied men of the city, respecting which great doubts, we should imagine may be rationally entertained.

By the *Hudson*, arrived off Hastings from America, letters and papers were this morning received from New York and various other parts of the Union to the 17th ult., from Montreal to the 5th, and from Quebec to the 2d. The former give, from the Lima papers of the 18th of September, the Peruvian President, De La Mar's, proclamation, denouncing war against Colombia, repelling with indignation the charge made by Bolivar that the conduct of the Peruvian nation had been *perfidious*, and calling on his countrymen to unite and defend that national liberty which they have once conquered at the expense of their blood, against the attack about to be made upon it by an usurper of the rights of nations. The American editor very justly remarks, in alluding to the subject, that it would be highly desirable that the war about to be commenced between these two States could be at once stifled, even through the interposition of a third power, in the same manner as has been done in the case of Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The treaty concluded between the two last-mentioned States, the American editor calls "British work," but adds, that it is not the less important and immediately salutary to American interests on that account. Among the proceedings of Congress, a resolution for inquiring into the expediency of abolishing the existing difference of 2½ per cent. between duties on imported goods and the drawbacks allowed, was agreed to in the Senate. In the House of Representatives a resolution was proposed by Mr. Wsems, the object of which was to produce a re-investigation of the tariff-law, with the view to the reporting a bill which would be more acceptable in its provisions to those sections of the Union which regard the existing law as unconstitutional. After some debate, Mr. Weems offered to withdraw his proposition, which he was not permitted to do, and the question on considering it was put and negatived, there being 51 for the resolution, and 122 against it. A vote so decided leaves no doubt of a present disposition not to agitate the question of the tariff at all during the present session. A bill to increase the drawback on sugars refined in the United States was acted on in committee, and reported without amendment. Its further consideration was postponed till the 5th.

The *Baltimore Patriot* of the 11th publishes in full length the annual Treasury report, which takes up five of its columns. "It presents," says that paper, "a full *exposé* of the finances of the country, and shows, like the other documents from the departments, already published, that the affairs of the Government were never in a more prosperous condition, and from President down never in better hands."

By the ship *Ranger*, arrived at New York from Port-au-Prince, intelligence had been brought that the President Boyer had left that place at the head of all his disposable force for Aux Cayes, which port, it was said, was blockaded by a Spanish fleet from Havannah. The event had caused a great deal of sensation in the island, and it was feared serious consequences might result.

According to the commercial accounts received to day, in most of the northern corn-markets of the United States a tendency of reduction in prices existed, occasioned by the latest advices from Europe. The merchants, however, are represented as fully impressed with the belief that flour will bear shipping to England, even under present circumstances. Two considerable shipments in flour, for Liverpool and Cork, were in active preparation at Baltimore.

It has been discovered in the state of South Carolina that a very fine quality of sugar may be extracted from the water-melon, which grows in great perfection there. The landlord of a public-house has shown that all the sugar used in his house during the preceding twelve months, and which had passed as the finest cane, had been obtained from water-melons of this own raising.

Congress was expected to adjourn for a few days, and every appearance continued favourable to General Jackson's election to the Presidency.

In the Canadian papers we find the Governor's late message to the Legislature of Lower Canada variously commented, on though, on the whole, great expectations are built upon it relative to the future government of the province. It was supposed that the message would be discussed in the House of Assembly in the course of the week. The accounts for the last two years had been laid before the house and had been referred to a committee. A long debate in a committee of the whole house had taken place, on the bill for vacating the seats of members of the House of Assembly in certain cases. The result is not given in these papers.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

(*From the National Gazette. Philadelphia, Oct.* 27.)

The communication from Canton, China, which we have placed in our first page, merits special attention; we venture to ask this favour, not only from all who have any immediate connexion with the American China Trade, but from every citizen who feels any degree of concern in the interests and rights of his countrymen in their foreign pursuits and relations. The author of the communication is a gentleman entitled to credit, and his statements have been avouched to us by others whose opportunities of knowledge, and general respectability, give equal weight to their testimony. He has written under the influence of feelings highly, but we presume justly excited. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the asperity of some of his expressions, though we can have no doubt,—considering the information which we have received collaterally,—of the accuracy of his recital.

The transactions which he so earnestly relates should be generally known and understood, as well in Great Britain as in the United States—they belong to a subject abstractly important, or at least wothy of liberal examination; and they effect a branch of commerce which may now be styled nearly essential with regard to domestic comfort and health. We trust that the situation of the American Merchants and trade at Canton will attract, if it has not already engaged, a particular share of the enquiries and care of our government. Remedies could be devised for certain evils or disadvantages; and we should regard as greatly useful the establishment of a *consulate general* like that which is maintained with the Barbary powers. To render the official duly offecient a salary adapted to its peculiar exigencies and objects, should be annexed. We might suggest, also, the occasional appearance of an American vessel of war at Canton,—not to bully or overawe, but merely to produce impressions which it is expedient to leave in the minds of all the nations, either of the East or the South, with whom we have commercial or political ties.

To the Editor of the National Gazette.

It is well known that in the reign of Elizabeth a Company of English merchants obtained a charter for the exclusive trade from her dominions to ports eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, limited to a number of years; which charter has been renewed and modified at various times, and at the present moment exists with the powers of a regal government in India, and retains the close monopoly of the tea trade from China under the British flag. As it is only in the trade of China that the writer of this comes in contact with the English company, he will confine his remarks exclusively to the trade of the Port of Canton, which he hopes will meet with that attention which a subject of so much interest to the commerce and revenue of his country demands. He has been a resident commercial agent several years, intrusted with business of great magnitude, but little accustomed to writing for the public eye; hence his language may be less clear, but his facts are not the less to be relied on than those of others expressed in better terms.

Milburn in his "Oriental Commerce," article "Canton," (an authority which the British must acknowledge,) tells us "that in the first intercourse of the United E. I. Co. with China, each ship had one (or more) supercargo who acted for his own ship alone, and made his bargains with any Chinese merchant resident at Canton. In the year 1758, the company changed their system, and appointed resident supercargoes, having a president and select committee," &c. &c. and made another alteration, viz. "by trading more directly with the country merchant who brought his goods to Canton:" and further on he says—"it may easily be perceived that inasmuch as this new mode was beneficial ro the European, it must be hurtful to the Chinese merchants:" and again—"in 1759, the resident supercargoes sent a vessel to Tiensin, the Port of Pekin, with a remonstrance to the Emperor on the grievances which the European suffered, in consequence of which certain Canton security merchants were constituted a cohong, or company with whom only the Europeans were to transact business at Canton; and all other business transacted with Europeans by others than this association, or cohang became contrary to the law, except with licensed shopkeepers in one single street. At first the Hong merchants traded jointly. In 1770, on application of the supercargoes, supported by a large sum of money, the cohong was abolished; however, since this period, the Hong merchants, who constituted the cohang, have continued to transact business on their seperate individual accounts, though they still remain a body, and assemble for purposes of a general concern. By laxity of regulation, other Chinese, besides the Hong merchants, have come to transact business with Europeans; but still all such transactions are in the eye of the law illicit and contraband; and as no goods can be shipped but by a Hong merchant, all others trade in the name and under the protection of some particular one of them, who receives a consideration on that account."

Thus it appears that the monopoly of the Hong merchants was, in the first instance, occasioned by the close monopoly of the English E. I. Company and their impolitic interference

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with the established mode of trade. Such was the state of the trade of Canton, when the Americans, in 1788 or 89, first embarked in it, bringing with them their principles of free trade, commencing in the same course originally pursued by the English, carrying on to the present time a commerce increasing in importance, the monopoly of the Hong gradually giving way before them, and free trade establishing itself silently, first by the connivance, and afterwards under the express sanction of successive Hoppos (the collectors of the port) and the consent of the majority of the Hong merchants. So rapid has been the growth of the American trade, that for some years it has been equal to the whole of the East India Company's trade, carried on extensively through shopmen buying and selling for cash or in barter, and the duties arranged through a Hong merchant, who has found it so advantageous that he has paid annually to the Hoppo from seven to ten thousand dollers as a fee for allowing him the exclusive right of shipping for the shopmen. And so judicious has been the management on the part of the American agents, that they have for several years been importing British manufactures regularly, from London and Liverpool direct, selling them to the country merchants, through the agency of a broker, or bartering them for silks or nankeens, with great trouble and attention, often a single package at a time, on such terms as to induce a continuance of the trade, and by avoiding the local exactions and paying cash duties, enabled to undersell the East India Company who adhere to the old rule of 1770, selling their imports to the Hong merchants in the gross, at great sacrifices, and buying their exports from them saddled with all the local restrictions and impositions. This growing trade, much more advantageous to the British manufacturer than to the American merchant, has been watched with a jealous eye by the company's agents in China. As the commercial treaty between the United States and England sanctions the trade, and there is no possibility of attacking it in England where the Company's monopoly is so odious, their influence had to be exerted in China to thwart the trade, and no method so effectual as to compel the American importer of British dry goods to sell to the Hong merchants, if possible, on the same terms as they do themselves, terms ruinous to him, because, having to compete with the cash purchaser of tea in his own market, he could not compete with the company's vender, who can make up his losses upon British imports by exaction from the tea drinkers of England.

It is well known that on the renewal of their charter some years since, the Company were compelled to engage to export annually a certain amount of their home manufactures. These arrive in China by ship loads, and are sold to the Hong merchants at great loss. These losses are exhibited on every complaint made against the Company in the British House of Commons to approve the advantage the Company are to the manufacturers, and when questioned on the cause of the American trade in the same article being continued and (as consequently presumed) being productive, they have the boldness to assert that the Americans smuggle their goods into China. This accusation comes with an ill grace from a body of merchants who make in India, and sell in Calcutta and Bombay, opium for the express purpose of being smuggled into China in open, direct violation of the prohibitory laws of the empire, and from the proceeds of which, paid into their treasury in Canton, to the amount of near seven millions of dollars annually, are they enabled to conduct their extensive tea trade.

The Directors of the East India Company require that all the transactions of their agents shall be wholly and exclusively with the Hong merchants. Their agents are paid liberally by the Company, and are expressly prohibited from trading on their own account. Entering as writers through patronage at home, they gradually ascend to be members of the select committee, without any regard to the ability of the individual; hence, at times, the committee may consist of men wholly unfit for the important station they fill, and the most fatal effects may result from one misstep; for the weight of authority which the select committee possess, having the right in themselves to increase or diminish the proportion of the trade given to each Hong merchant, gives them an undue influence over the trade of other nations.

The English Company's Tea trade is divided out in shares, and to such of the Hong merchants as the committee sees proper, they give one, two or three shares. Such is the extraordinary manner in which they conduct the trade, that each share is considered equal to an annual profit to the holder of about 40,000 dollars, besides the extramercantile standing given him in the opinion of his countrymen, by holding a certain number of these shares; and what is the most extraordinary feature in this extraordinary monopoly of the cohong, the Hong merchants, one after another, are becoming bankrupt, and it is for the purpose of bolstering up this rotton monopoly, that the select committee have pledged themselves, the present season, to assist and support them in their sinister views on the American trade.

The committee enters into contracts with the Hong merchants for their teas in March, which are to be delivered in November or December following; and the Hong merchant on his part, contracts with the country merchants, advancing them money on account. The tea merchants, have always claimed and exercised the right of disposing of their teas on their arrival at Canton, to any other person than the Hong merchant, returning him the amount advanced with interest. On this point there has always been difficulty; but it is one belonging exclusively to the Chinese, in which foreigners have no right to interfere;—and it is here that the American trade comes in direct collision with the English. Acting on the principle of fair competition, the Americans contend for the right of purchasing the best the market affords, and pay in proportion to the demand. The English rule is the reverse of this, and long established prices are paid for the several grades of teas, and the decision of their tea inspector regulates the grade to which each chop, or parcel, belongs From his decision there is no appeal, and the merchant who sends his sample to the inspector must abide by his dictation; although the American merchant would give him an advanced price for it, he is compelled to give it to the Company. As the tea men have so often suffered by these exactions, many of the most respectable of them have either become bankrupt or withdrawn in disgust from a trade in which they are exposed to such impositions coupled with the defalcations of a negligent cohong, and those who continue to turn their attention first to the Americans, and if not satisfied with their prices, they send them to the Company, and for several years the company's supply of superior teas has been much reduced.* Some mode was therefore to be found to check the growing evil. It was shortsighted policy that dictated the one of which we have to complain, for while it might secure to the Company a choice from the Hong of teas that did come, it must incessantly make the supply shorter when the already crippled tea men should be compelled to recognize the failing Hong merchants as their own brokers; and in nothing perhaps have the Company's agents evinced their ignorence more than in this, in imagining that the American demand alone was absorbing all the good teas, when it is the bad cultivation of the article by impoverished and defrauded tea men, which has reduced the bulk of the American qualities in a ratio fully equal to that of the Company's.

The cohong originally consisted of fourteen members, now reduced to seven by bankruptcies, and of these four only are men of capital or credit. On the failure of Manhop, in February, 1828, the Hong merchants entered into a compact with the English Company, by which they subjected themselves to a penalty of 20,000, dollars, to be levied on the Hong merchant who shall, after a certain date, grant his chop (or permission) for the sale of any imports, to any persons other than a Hong merchant, or shall ship off any goods purchased of a shopman, and to the forfeiture by such a one, of all his shares of the Company's business at the pleasure of the committee. The attainment of several objects might be reached by this measure. The cohong, deeply embarrassed by the previous failures of Conseequa, Pacqua, and Poonqua and the more recent and severely disastrous one of Manhop, and incapacitated in its surviving members to perform its functions upon fair principles, was to be secured in a stricter monopoly, with the intention of enabling it to pay its defalcations to foreign creditors, and for continuing a system for the benefit of those foreigners whose gains in China chiefly resulted from loans at the high interest which such a system nurturred. And the English committee were to be secured in their choice of teas, no matter how dearly their employers paid for the privilege, by receiving them at the hands of a Hong so constituted. At first it was not believed by the Americans that their silk trade was to be affected by this arrangement. They supposed the jealousy of the Company's agents would confine itself to the teas. But when the new order of things was announced, as it formally was to the American Consul on the 25th March by the cohong, it was found that the parties interested were determined to go for the whole. The cohong's disastrous situation required the utmost that exaction could give them, and agents of the Company had perceived that the facility with which the Americans bartered off British manufactures for the silk manufactures of China, operated unfavourably upon their barter system with the cohong. They had not wisdom enough to see that the reduced prices at which the Americans were enabled by their silk trade to introduce British manufactures into China, were most conducive to advance British industry, or if they had, they were wanting in patriotism to act upon it. As soon as it was ascertained that it was determined to apply the new system in all its extension to the American trade, an attempt was made to awaken a proper feeling in reference to it, and if possible to avert it by appeal to a regard of the consequences, which public opinion, too enlightened not to view monopoly with aversion, would visit upon the authors of such mischief. But the only press in Canton which afforded the means of this, was under the Company's controul, and it was conceded, by the act of suppressing the communication, that their deeds would not bear the light.

* These remarks are wholly to be understood as refering to green teas. The black teas are of but little importance to the Americans, and as it respects them, the Company have their own way.

The new system would of course bear least particularly hard upon the vessels in port which had adopted their arrangements, and made their contracts, under the old one. An application was therefore immediately made to Honqua to know whether the permits would be granted for the cargo in preparation. He declared they should; that it was not consistent with ether reason or propriety, that they should be refused. This was on the 5th April. On the following day, this decision was reversed, and a peremptory declaration made that no more outside goods should be sent down. Strong remonstrances were made in vain by those concerned to Honqua against his injustice and inconsistency. A meeting of the American merchants was then called, who decided upon a petition to the Canton government. The next day they called a meeting of the cohong, in order to present it. A petition from foreigners to government, however ineffectual, is at no time a pleasant thing to the cohong. They asked time for consideration; 24 hours was granted them, at the expiration of which, they again met the Americans, and announced to them that the compact with the Company was broken, and the trade was again placed upon a footing without reference to it. i. e. that no individual Hong merchant should be bound by it, and might ship off if he pleased. But the dishonesty of this conduct was evinced upon endeavours to obtain permits for the goods in readiness. No Hong merchant could give one! The object of this deception was to give time, to enable them, to obtain from the Company permission to concede to the Americans the outside silk business; for though they wished to cancel their agreement with the Company, their release depended upon the Company's assent. The Company thought they had made too good a bargain to be off so easily, and it is believed, to the confusion of the cohong, demanded a full compliance with it. The Americans perceiving that their difficulties could not be removed but by the interference of the Canton Government, had in the mean time drawn up a petition stating their grievances, and the causes of them and had presented it to government; getting no answer, or unsatisfactory ones, a second and a third have been sent in, but the business is yet in negociation. One feature in the business evincing the recklessness of the committee to the claims of justice, must not be omitted. In the progress of it a new difficulty arose which was not anticipated. Some of the Hong merchants have junior partners or assistants, who are not considered outside men, but in the name of and with a division of profits with a Hong to which they are attached. Contracts made with them for the ships in port, it was not supposed they would become parties to a breach of contract. But the Hong merchants so understood it and would not ship off. A direct appeal was therefore made by the party interested to the British chief supercargo, who refused to answer the enquiry, and endeavouring to add insult to injury, politely intimated, that the agent of an American commercial house had no representative character, entitling him to explanations from the servants of the English East India Company. Comment is needless.

It is time to bring this recital to a close. The question unhappily and needlessly put in agitation between the Cohong and the Americans, is yet at issue. It is probable that the latter will obtain from the justice of the Government permission to ship off the goods contracted for the ships loading, and it may be, that their trade may be again placed upon its former footing. But this is scarcely to be hoped for. The foreign influences in Canton, which as one might effect much, or divided one against another, and two weighty a portion is now interested in supporting a system of exaction upon the foreign trade. To other influences therefore than those which now rule there, must we look, to establish that order of things, which it is so desirable to do, to give stimulus to British and American industry and to further the best wishes of humanity. The people of the United States cannot be indifferent to the indications of any foreign rule in China. Rapidly stretching themselves to the shores of the Pacific, she will ere long become to them a sister nation in the west, or if she is still to be regarded in the vista of the distant east, the influence that would check free access to her tea must be felt as prejudicial to the advance of their industry, and they may not relinquish this excitement to it. But tea they cannot receive by a grant foreign to that of China. As their fathers bequeathed them a right to it independent of such controul, so must it remain free to them.

Or if, as citizens of the world, we cast our eyes to Britain may we not hope that the guardians of her interests are too enlightened not to perceive that the servants of her commercial company have been unfaithful to the trusts committed to them. At the moment the most favourable perhaps to secure the desired advance upon the Chinese system, they have in petty jealousy of the efforts of the free, done what they could to bar closer the door of access to her; and in extending their fostering care to an ineffectual hong, and so adding to the bounties of foreign bankers, would sacrifice the hope and stay of their country, the industry of her people. Let this attitude of monopoly so, forbidding to the hopes of the economist and philanthropist, be the signal of its retirement. The services for the performance of which a wise Providence in a dark age designed it, are no longer needed, and the spirit of an age other than of its establishment demands that man communicate with man with a freedom attendant upon the promised freedom of the course of light.

AN AMERICAN MERCHANT.

Canton, May 10th 1828.

THE ARMY.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN 1829

1st Life Guards. Windsor.
2d Ditto, Regent's-park.
Royal Horse ditto, Hyde-park.
1st Dragoon Guards, Manchester.
2d Ditto, Cahir.
3d Ditto, Edinburgh.
4th Ditto, Exeter.
5th Ditto, Dorchester.
6th Ditto, Manchester.
7th Ditto, York.
1st Dragoons, Cork.
2d Ditto, Dublin.
3d Light Dragoons, Balinrobe.
4th Ditto. Bombay.
6th Dragoons, Nottingham.
7th Hussars, Dublin.
8th Ditto, Newbridge.
9th Lancers, Leeds.
10th Hussars, Brighton.
11th Light Dragoons, Bengal.
12th Lancers, Canterbury.
13th Light Dragoons, Madras
14th Ditto, Coventry.
15th Hussars, Hounslow.
16th Lancers, Bengal.
17th Ditto, Dundalk.
Royal Waggon Train, Croydon.
Grenadier Guards, 1st battalion, Dublin.
Ditto, 2d battalion, Tower.
Ditto, 3d battalion, Portman street.
Coldstream 1st batt, Manchester.
Ditto, 2d batt. Windsor.
3d Ditto, 2d batt, Knights. bridge.
1st Foot, 1st batt, Trinidad
Ditto 2d batt. Madras.
2d Ditto Bombay
3d Ditto, Bengal.
4th Ditto Glasgow.
5th Ditto, Athlone.
6th Ditto, Bombay.
7th Ditto, Malta
8th Ditto, Enniskillen,
9th Ditto Belfast,
10th Ditto, Corfu,
11th Ditto, Corfu,
12th Ditto, Gibralter,
13th Ditto, Bengal,
14th Ditto Bengal,
15th Ditto, Quebec,
16th Ditto, Bengal,
17th Dito, Dublin,
18th Ditto, Corfu,
19th Ditto Barbad,
20th Ditto, Bombay,
21st Ditto, Fermoy,
22d Ditto, Jamaica.
23d Ditto, Gibralta
24th Ditto, Dublin,
22th Ditto, Demera
26th Ditto, Madras,
27th Ditto, St. Vinceantj
28th Ditto, Corfu, tius
29th Ditto, Mauri pa,
30th Ditto, On passage home,
31st Ditto, Bengal,
32d Ditto, Kilkenny
32d Ditto, Jamaica,
34th Ditto, Corck,
35th Ditto, St Lucia.
36th Ditto, Limerick.
37th Foot, Mullingar,
38th Ditto, Bengal,
39th Ditto, New South. Wales
40th Ditto, India.
41st Ditto, Madras.
42d Ditto, Gibraltar,
43d Ditto, Ditto.
44th Ditto, Bengal.
45th Ditto, Madras.
46th Ditto, Ditto.
47th Ditto, On passage home.
48th Ditto, Madras.
49th Ditto, Bengal,
50th Ditto, Bolton,
51st Ditto, Corfu.
52d Ditto, Halifax, N. S.
53d Ditto, Dublin.
54th Ditto, Madras.
55th Ditto, Cape,
56th Ditto, Newry.
57th Ditto, New South Wales.
8th Ditto, Ceylon.
59th Ditto, On passage home.
60th Ditto, 1st bat. Limerick.
2d bat., Berbice.
61st Ditto, Ceylon.
62d Ditto, Templemore.
83d Ditto, New South Wales.
64th Ditto, Galway.
65th Ditto, Waterford.
66th Ditto, Quebec.
67th Ditto, Liverpool.
68th Ditto, Upper Canada.
69th Ditto, Castlebar,
70th Ditto, Buttevant,
71st Ditto, Kingston, U. C.
72d Ditto, Cape.
73d Ditto, Gibraltar,
74th Ditto, Bermuda,
75th Ditto, Birr.
76th Ditto, Clonmell,
77th Ditto, Jamaica,
78th Ditto, Ceylon,
79th Ditto, Montreal,
80th Ditto, St. Maura,
81st Ditto, New Brunswick
82d Ditto, Mauritius,
83d Ditto, On passage home,
84th Ditto, Jamaica,
85th Ditto, Malta,
86th Ditto, Barbadoes,
87th Ditto Chester,
88th Ditto, Corfu,
89th Ditto, Madras, ordered home,
90th Ditto, Zante,
91st Ditto, Jamaica,
92d Ditto, Fermoy,
93d Ditto, Antigua.
94th Ditto, Gibraltar.
95th Ditto, Malta.
96th Ditto, Halifax, N. S.
97th Ditto, Ceylon,
98th Ditto, Cape,
99th Ditto, Mauritius,
Rifle B, 1st bat., Halilax, N, S,
2d bat,, Malta.
Royal Staff Corps, Blythe and Cols,
1st West India Regt. Trinidad,
2d Wst India Regt.. New Previdence.
Ceylon Rifle, Ceylon.
Cap Cavalry, Cape,
Afrie Corps. Sierra Lone,
Vetc Comp, Newfoundland
Vet, Comp New South Wales
Malta Fenc, Malta,

CORPORATE WISDOM.—At a late election for the independent Borough of Shaftesbury, the worthy and learned Mayor was requested by a lawyer, on the receipt of the election precept, to read it forthwith. The Civic Magistrate looked extremely confused at this intimation, which was interpreted by the man of law into a disinclination to obey the request.

"Yes, Mr. Mayor (said he, raising his voice) that precept must be read forthwith." The Mayor's confusion increased; but fortunately seeing at his elbow a good-natured and acute lawyer, he whispered into his ears, "Why, why, what does that fellow mean by forthwith?—forthwith, whoever heard of such a man's name in all one's life?" "You mistake, Sir (said the Gentleman) it means that the precept must be read immediately." Oh, oh! (said the Mayor), I understand what the fellow would be at; but I hope whenever he makes such a request again, he'll speak in proper language—no Greek or Latin words for me."
—*World.*

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